





# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

STILLWATER,

Tuesday, - - - October 4, 1864

UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

OF TENNESSEE.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

For Representative in Congress,

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Chief Justice,

THOMAS WILSON.

Associate Justices,

S. J. R. Mc MILLAN,

JOHN M. BERRY.

For Presidential Electors,

CHARLES H. LINDSEY,

JOHN G. BETTZ,

J. N. MURDOCK,

J. W. MORFORD.

For Judge of District Court,

CHARLES McCLURE.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

JOHN Mc KUSICK.

For Representatives,

L. J. STARR,

ANSELL SMITH,

L. A. HUNTOON.

For Judge of Probate,

H. R. MURDOCK.

For County Auditor,

RUDOLPH LEHMICKE.

For County Commissioners,

31 Dist.—ARIAL, ELDRIDGE.

4th Dist.—L. A. HUNTOON.

5th Dist.—BERKMAN WINANT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The term of lease of the Messenger Printing

Establishment between Messrs. STICKNEY &

BARON and the undersigned having this day

expired by limitation, the same has been re-

newed with Mr. A. B. EASTON for the term of

one year from this date, by whom the busi-

ness of the office will be conducted until Oct.

1st, 1865. Should the present rebellion be

subdued by that time, and the proprietor re-

turned his former relations with the numerous

readers of the Messenger.

A. J. VAN VORHES.

Fort Ridgely, Oct. 1st, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The latest news from the "wild Irish-

man," Phil Sheridan, is the effect that he

has driven Early before him the whole

length of the Valley, and captured Stan-

ton, which is at the upper part of the

valley, over a hundred miles from Har-

pers's Ferry, where at last accounts he

was resting his victorious troops after

their hard fighting and marching.

We have exciting news from the

plains. Captain Fiske's Idaho train

was attacked by Indians when about 180

miles west of Fort Rice, five men of the

rear guard killed and wounded. Of

the killed, two belonged to Brackett's

company, two to the 5th Minnesota, and

one to the 8th Iowa Cavalry. The two

wounded men are members of the 6th

Iowa Cavalry. The wounded soldiers

were rescued, and the bodies of the dead

recovered and a decent burial given them.

The Indians also captured two teams

which were with the rear guard, con-

taining a quantity of long range guns and

400 rounds of ammunition. A corres-

pondent of the Press, who accompanied

have help. Lieut. Smith did not learn

the names killed, but says quite a num-

ber of the emigrants were wounded dur-

ing Friday's and Saturday's fight. The

Indians were using the long range guns

taken from the rear guard.

Gen. Sully immediately ordered a

force out for his relief. Col. Dill, of

the 30th Wisconsin, with 400 infantry,

300 hundred cavalry and two howitzers

leave this evening. They will reach

"Rainy Butte," where he is encamped,

in five days, and Col. Dill has orders to

bring the emigrants back.

The returned soldiers say that the men

had dug a well within their entrench-

ments. They had no wood nor forage,

were feeding the cattle flour. I trust the

three sent to relieve them will find them

safe, and bring them back to Fort Rice,

where they must winter."

Gen. Sully has also had another fierce

battle with 5,000 Sioux, completely rout-

ing them and leaving a great number of

the red devils scattered over the battle

ground. Our loss is nine wounded, one

of the 6th Iowa Cavalry, and eight of the

Second Minnesota Cavalry. All but one

were shot with arrows.

From Grant we have the report that

his army is in motion. On the 29th ult.

Gen. Ord's corps advanced upon a line

of the enemy's entrenchments, below

Chapin's farm, driving out the rebels,

capturing 15 pieces of artillery and some

200 or 300 prisoners. Gen. Birney avail-

ed at the same time from Deep Bottom

and entrenched, scattering the enemy

in every direction. We have also the

report through rebel deserters, that

preparations are being made to evacuate

Richmond.

From Missouri we have the account

of a horrible massacre of Union troops

by guerrillas.

Thirty-four returned veterans from

Atlanta and ninety-six militia were

murdered in cold blood.

Gen. Ewing who commanded at Pilot

Kah, being totally unable to defend him-

self against the overwhelming forces of

Price, was compelled to evacuate the

place, blowing up the magazine, and re-

treating safely with his command.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Sep-

29, says:

Particulars of the affair at Centralia

are received. Thirty-four soldiers, most

of them discharged veterans, returning

home from Atlanta were shot in cold

blood and their bodies terribly mutilated.

Mr. Rolland, Express Agent at

Centralia, was also murdered, and three

citizens on the train who were wound-

ed were left to burn up with the train,

which was fired and strated off at full

speed.

About an hour after the guerrillas

left, Major Johnson with about 150

militia arrived at Centralia and started

in pursuit.

They were ambushed when about

three miles out and 96 of their number

including Major Johnson killed. The

militia were all raw and badly armed.

The guerrillas were under the notorious

Bill Anderson. This is the most atro-

cious affair since the massacre at Law-

rence.

Hon. Montgomery Blair has resigned

his position as Post Master General, his

resignation is accepted by the President,

and Ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio ap-

pointed in his place.

A GREENBACK WELL INVESTED.—A

## The Lake Erie Plot.

On Monday last week eight more

of the Copperhead conspirators of San-

dusky, Ohio, who, in league with the

rebels, captured two steamers on Lake

Erie and took some of the crew and

sent to Johnson's Island.

The leader of the pirates is a man

named Charles H. Cole, who has been

figuring in Cleveland for the past six

weeks, displaying large sums of money,

negotiating for the purchase of schoo-

ers, giving grand suppers, and creating

a huge sensation. He was recognized,

however, about two weeks ago by a

Southern refugee, as a former captain in

the rebel service. The police were in-

formed of his true character, and he was

closely watched. It was found that he

was a frequent visitor at the house of

John H. Williams, a notorious Copper-

head, who had living with him the wives

of two rebel officers who were confined

on Johnson's Island.

The evidence of Cole's treason being

deemed sufficient, he was arrested at

Sandusky, on board the steamer *Michi-*

*gun*, the officers of which he had invited

to a supper that evening in company

with a number of prominent Copper-

heads of Sandusky. On the strength of

Cole's confession, six Sandusky copper-

heads were arrested and taken to John-

son's Island.

We clip the following from the Cleve-

land *Herald* in relation to the six men

who were arrested at Sandusky, charged

with being members of the rebel gang

who had conspired to seize the steamers

*Phil Parsons* and *Island Queen*:

"Abraham Stein, commonly known as

Captain Stein, is a hardware merchant of

Sandusky. He is known as one of the

principal leaders of the Copperhead Demo-

cracy of Sandusky, and has been violent in

his denunciations of the 'Lincoln despotism.'

"John H. Williams is also a hardware

merchant of Sandusky, and a very prominent

Copperhead. We have already alluded to

his having rebel women in his house.

"Dr. Edward Stanley is an allopathic phy-

sician of Sandusky, and a strong Copper-

head. He was connected some time since

with a scheme for procuring quinine for the

rebels. His associate in the affair was sent

to Fort Lafayette, on its being discovered.

"J. B. Merrick is a builder, and a strong

McClanahan Democrat.

"J. M. Brown, another strong McClan-

ahan Democrat, was postmaster under Buchanan.

"F. Rosenthal is a Jew, who settled as a

clothing dealer in Sandusky, about two years

since, claiming to have been driven out of

Richmond for Union sentiments. He is an

open Copperhead.

In the face of all the damning proof

of the Democrats who endorse this

Chicago platform, which characterizes this

as a failure, and who support such

open spoken pacemakers as George H.

Pendleton, who boasted that he had never

given a dollar toward paying the Union

soldiers in this war for the maintenance

of the Government, are intensely

indignant at being stigmatized as Cop-

perheads. Why, the Copperheads are

over the country in a secret league

with the minions of Jeff. Davis, all the

while making a noisy pretense of being

loyal, and professing intense love of

country and immense devotion to the

old Constitution. Whenever a rebel

plot at the North is discovered it is

variably found that the investigators and

prime movers are Southern rebels and

## GOOD NEWS FOR THE

TOOTHLESS.

DR. J. A. NICHOLS,

DENTAL SURGEON

FROM NEW YORK.

Has concluded to settle permanently in

the City of Hudson, for the purpose of

practicing Dentistry in all of its branches,

including all of the late improvements. Full sets of

Rubber, with Elastic Air Chambers.

A new improvement in Rubber work which

will be in the month than any other kind

of work.

Having practiced Dentistry for the last

twenty years, he flatters himself that he

can give satisfaction to all those who see fit to employ

him.

For references in regard to himself, he

refers to the public of C. H. Lewis, A. J. Rugg, C.

Hallow, W. S. Evans, F. J. Burdette, and C.

S. Burdette, of Hudson.

ROOMS AT THE CITY HOTEL.



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We Judge of the Future by the

Past.

In taking a calm view of the military position to-day, we can see nothing to cause despondency. How the heart thrills with patriotic pride and devout gratitude to our invincible armies, when we recall their noble deeds and heroic bravery on scores of bloody fields. And can we not reasonably forecast our complete success in the hopeful future, in the light of what has been achieved in the past?

Let those who are continually harping that Richmond can never be taken, because of its impregnable defenses, and more particularly because of the rebels' position, can never be taken, think how vehemently and confidently they protested that we could never, never, never take Vicksburg, never take Atlanta, never take Fort Morgan, never take Memphis, never take New Orleans, and many other formidable places, upon which all the engineering skill of the South had been exhausted. But these strongholds have, one after another, fallen before the strategy and indomitable bravery of our troops, as most surely will fall Richmond, and Charleston, and Wilmington.

We can easily remember when even the Potomac river was blockaded by the rebels, when they held, with an unyielding grip, the "Father of waters," and when the Tennessee and Cumberland were under their control, and their shores covered with rebel forts and frowning batteries. Now we are in undisputed command of all these, and the unweakened Mississippi flows beneath the Eagle of the free. Did not the rebels proclaim as loudly that the great army of Jo. Johnston could never be whipped at Atlanta, captured as they now do, that Lee can never be forced from his entrenched position around Richmond?

Only a few short weeks ago, the proud and defiant hosts of Early swept down the Shenandoah Valley, confident and victorious, leaving in their rear impregnable positions to which they could fall back, loudly proclaiming that it was not in our power to force them back or check their onward career. Now, to use the language of a contemporary, "the ghost of Early's army haunts the outermost verge of the world, terrifying not us, but itself terrified at its own skeleton-like aspect."

A lady and gentleman of Sanford's minstrel troupe were married in Pittsburgh on Sunday last, and on Tuesday the bride eloped with another man.

A male infant was born on the night train between Lancaster and Philadelphia, last Friday. The conductor was puzzled whether he ought to collect fare for him or not. The infant ought to be a first man when he grows—born at the rate of thirty-eight miles an hour.

## Elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

In Pennsylvania the election as far as the home vote is concerned, still remains in doubt. The New York Tribune (good authority) claims the State for the Republicans by a few thousand majority, while the New York World (not quite as good authority) claims about the same majority for the Cops. We shall be obliged to wait for the official returns before we shall know definitely. There is, however, not a shadow of chance for the Copperheads, as the soldier's vote will, even supposing the home vote to be Copperhead, give a large majority for the Union ticket.

The Republicans have great cause of congratulation, however, in the great gain which has been made in the election of members of Congress.

In Ohio and Indiana the Republicans have carried every thing by handsome majorities. Ohio given on the home vote about 35,000 majority, which will be increased by the soldiers' vote to about 52,000. We have also made great gains in the Buckeye State in members of Congress, having increased the number from 5 to 16 members. The Congressional delegation from that State will stand at the next meeting of Congress, 16 Union to 3 Copperheads.

In Indiana the Union ticket is elected by about 30,000 majority, with a large gain in Congressmen.

In the three States the Republicans have made a gain of forty-six members of Congress.

## Death of Chief Justice Taney.

Chief Justice Roger B. Taney died at his home in Baltimore on the 12th instant. He was born in Calvert county, Maryland, March 17, 1777, and was, at his death 87 years of age.

He was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death, by President Jackson in March, 1836. He was principally known from his association with the famous Dred Scott case. Ex-Secretary Chase, Swain of Ohio, Secretary Stanton, Montgomery Blair, Ira Harris, and Secretary Fessenden are spoken of as aspirants for the vacant position.

## Great Gains of Congressmen.

The Republican gains of Congressmen in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania are astonishing. Two years ago the Copperheads elected a large majority, which is now more than reversed. The political complexion of the next Congress is already settled, no matter who may be elected President.

The Congressmen elected in 1862 and 1864 in those three States were as follows:

|              | 1862 | 1864 |
|--------------|------|------|
| Cops.        | 22   | 6    |
| Reps.        | 18   | 16   |
| Ohio.....    | 12   | 16   |
| Indiana..... | 7    | 9    |
| Penn.....    | 1    | 1    |
| Total.....   | 34   | 45   |

Copperhead majority in '62.....9 members.  
Republican majority in '64.....37

The Republican will have three-fourths of the next House of Representatives, which will enable them to pass the amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery, and submit it to the State Legislatures for ratification.

## Are the Democracy Ready for a Recognition of the Southern Confederacy?

The Peace-at-any-price wing of the Democrats party are undoubtedly willing, on obtaining power in this Government, to cheerfully recognize the struggling despotism of Jeff. Davis, but are the men who hurrah for Little Mac and who stoutly contend that he is the only General who has over accomplished anything in this war toward crushing the rebellion—are they ready to see the bogus Confederacy, which is now gasping out its last flickering life in the unyielding grasp of our armies—are they ready to infuse new strength and vigor into the fast-dying life of the rebellion by even holding out the hope of a possible recognition? The Indianapolis Sentinel, the organ of the Indiana Democracy, published an article on Monday of last week, headed: "A few thoughts upon the coming Presidential election." The writer, after a gloomy picture of the terrible results (to the Democracy) of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, says: "Turn we now to review the result should the Chicago nominee be elected. His programme will be a cessation of hostilities, and an attempt to restore the Union by compromise and reconciliation, or failing in that, taking the last extreme—RECOGNITION."

With this contingency admitted by the Northern allies of Jeff. Davis, the leaders of the rebellion would be the most ardent fools to listen to any terms, but independence, which Jeff. Davis declares they will have, or extermination.

Above all, it is possible that our brave soldiers in the field, who, the copperheads claim, are so enthusiastic for Little Mac and who are going to give him such an overwhelming majority, is it possible that they can endorse a recognition of that rebellion which they have been fighting for these three and a half years of bloody war to subdue? Will they endorse the platform which declares all the glorious victories they have won "failures"—can they vote for a man like Pendleton whose record is clear as an unflinching peace man, and who has invariably voted in opposition to the war and war measures, and who boasts he never gave or voted a dollar toward paying the soldiers who are fighting in defence of liberty and law and for the maintenance of the Government? We shall see.

HARD ON THE JEFF. DAVIS-PENDLETON-COPPERHEAD-McCLELLAN-ERIS-GO-CANADA-BRAUGH-CROWD.—The Governor General of Canada has issued an order to enroll in the British army all the skeddaddlers who have run away from the United States to avoid the draft.

We would suggest to the Governor-General when these men are organized if they are brought into action the propriety of placing them in the front ranks with strong lines of reliable men close in their rear with fixed bayonets, for these Milesian skeddaddlers will require support of that sort.

It has passed into a proverb in the army that the hospital votes for Lincoln the guard-house for McClellan, and whenever you find a man who has been "disorderly dismissed" from the army, he is sure to be for McClellan. Fitz John Porter, dismissed under a cloud of infamy as black as that which settled on the head of Benedict Arnold, is for McClellan; Surgeon General Hammond, court-martialed for pecculation, is for McClellan; Quartermaster McKinstry, court-martialed for pecculation, is for McClellan; Col. Weir of Kansas, dismissed for drunkenness, is for McClellan; General Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota dismissed for worthlessness, is for McClellan; General McClelland, dismissed for insubordination, is for McClellan. Buell, and Woodford, and Patterson, and all the military outcasts, who have been drummed out of the service and swept in disgrace from the rolls of the army—the refuse and excrement of the camp—are unanimously for McClellan. "A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind."

McClellan's Answer.—The Country to McClellan.—Are you for war or peace? McClellan to the Country.—YES SIR

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## A Copperhead Lie Exposed.

KINSTON MINES, Peoria County, Illinois.—Editors of the Chicago Tribune.—GENTS—I have just received a letter from the Hon. E. B. Washburn, from which I send you the following extract: "The reports in regard to the singing of the song after the battle of Antietam is a copperhead lie, manufactured out of whole cloth, as you suggested. Mr. Lincoln never went to Antietam till two weeks after the battle, and long after the dead were buried. Mr. Lincoln never requested the singing of any comic song, and no song was sung in the hearing of the 'Grave Digger of the Chickahominy.' The peace sneaks must try some other dodge to aid Jeff. Davis in carrying on the campaign his friends inaugurated at Chicago."

This does away with another one of their stories to get the soldiers' vote, by representing Mr. Lincoln as careless to their fate.

Prospect good. Draft passed off quietly. There is a better feeling prevailing all parties. The country is safe. Grant and his brave men are rapidly negotiating a peace.

Yours truly, HENRY F. HOLE.

PENDLETON is said to be under lock and key, and debarred all writing material. He isn't to be allowed to write a letter of acceptance, lest it should part the lashing of the copperhead raft, so badly strained by McClellan.

—It may not be generally known that the pay due to our soldiers in Southern prisons can be obtained by their wives, on the presentation by the letter of the proper vouchers to the Pay Department in St. Paul.

—It was proposed to tax ladies' corsets, but it was objected to on the ground that such a tax would diminish consumption.

Where shall we find language to express our admiration of the high, heroic qualities of George B. McClellan?—*Peoria.*

Answer.—In the Richmond Examiner.

## New Advertisements.

Munger Bros.,

Concert Hall Block,

Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

STEINWAY & SONS,

CHICAGO, ILL.

United Piano Fortes

Bradbury's,

Fischer's,

Vose's and

Grovenstein & Co.'s

PIANOS.

Also Sole Agents for

Princo & Co.'s, and Mason &

Hamlin's Celebrated Melodions,

School Organs and Cabinet Organs.

We keep constantly on hand the only

COMPLETE STOCK

of Sheet Music, Musical Instru-

ments and Musical Merchandise,

in the State.

We sell all the above at Manufacturer's

Prices, and every article is fully

WARRANTED.

October, 1864.—n6-1y

## New World Clothes Wringer.

This is the best of all the Wringers; has

now a lot of friends. It is perfectly

Self-Adjusting.

Any person, after two weeks' trial of one

of these wringers, can return it not only

satisfied.

Merchants are requested to try these

ones, and, if found as recommended, sell

them. Sent for one, at least, and try it.

PULLOCK, DONALDSON & OGDEN,

Sole Agents for the sale of these Wringers.

St. Paul, Minn. n6-6m.

## C. P. PEABODY,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

107 Third Street,

Between Jackson & Robert Street

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

COMPLETELY ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF

Double Rectified and Old Bourbon Whiskey.

J. C. BURBANK, A. H. WILDER,

J. C. BURBANK, J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Store, Forwarding,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

GROCERS.

CORNER LOWER LEVEE AND BIRLEY STREET,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

## C. D. Strong,

Wholesale and Retail.

DEALER IN

HARDWARE & STOVES,

132 Third Street above Robert,

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

A Large Assortment of

STOVES,

Tinner's Stock and Metals,

Together with Manufactured

TIN,

COPPER,

BRASS,

AND SHEET

IRON WARE,

kept constantly on hand.

Also a full supply of

BUILDERS' HARDWARE,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

GLASS, NAILS,

CUTLERY & MECHANICS TOOLS

of all kinds.

St. Paul, Oct. 1864.—n6-1y.

## C. PROAL,

Horse Blankets,

Skates and Sleigh Bells,

SADDLERY and COACH HARDWARE,

SADDLES & HARNESS,

TRUNKS & VALISES.

Henry Rifles, Ballard Rifles

PISTOLS.

MILITARY SADDLERY.

Wholesale and Retail.

UNION BLOCK, CORNER ROBERT & THIRD STREET

n6-1y SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

James Davenport,

Book-Seller and Stationer,

299 THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL.

Always has on hand a large assortment of

Wall Paper, Letter Paper,

ENVELOPES and STATIONERY

of all kinds.

Miscellaneous Books,

ALL NEW PUBLICATIONS.

And every thing usually kept in a first-class

BOOK-STORE.

First Block above the Postoffice.

St. Paul, October, 1864.—n6-6m.

## STOVES.

I have on hand the best selection of

Cook, Parlor cook, Banning

AND

BOX STOVES,

ever offered in this market, which I will sell

low for cash.

I feel confident in point of variety and price I

can give entire satisfaction.

C. L. GRANT,

NO. 115 THIRD STREET, UNION BLOCK

St. Paul, October, 1864.—n6-6m.

## NOTICE.

From this date we will close our store at 7

o'clock P. M., Saturday evening excepted.

LEWY & DANIEL.

October 18, 1864.

TO PROFESSORS OF MUSIC, AMATEURS, AND

THE MUSICAL PUBLIC GENERALLY.

P. A. WUNDERMAN,

FOREIGN & AMERICAN MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

524 Broadway.

Having on hand the largest stock of Foreign Music in

New York, which he imports from Europe expressly to

meet the taste and requirements of the American lovers

of Music, respectfully calls attention to the fact that he

is now supplying Music of every style at a reduction of

twenty-five to fifty per cent. less than any other house

in the United States.

Private Families can be supplied (cost free) by for-

warding the cash to the above address. Should the

amount of cash forwarded exceed the cost of the Music,

the balance will be promptly returned in postal currency

interests and Professors should not neglect this op-

portunity; they will be liberally dealt with.



## Miscellaneous News.

### A Splendid Meeting—Speech of Hon. Ignatius Donnelly.

It is only necessary to announce that our gifted Representative, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, is to appear before a Stillwater audience in order to secure a large attendance of our citizens; for they all know that he never fails to entertain them about five other orators can.

Last Saturday evening was not an exception to this universal rule. Although there were other entertainments in the city attracting the attention of many persons, Pugsley's Hall was filled to its utmost capacity with true and loyal men and women. Mr. Donnelly made one of his happiest efforts—in fact, it was the speech of the campaign thus far. We have seldom, if ever, listened to a more sound and logical argument against the miserable heeds of secession; while his manly and eloquent denunciation of the action of our government and the progress of our arms during the various stages of the rebellion, justified every loyal heart with patriotic hope and courage. Nor were his invectives against the sneaks and governmental armaments and murderers at home less well-timed. Before closing, Mr. Donnelly exhibited the wiring-in and wiring-out policy of his opponent for Congress in a manner that must have been stunning and humiliating to Mr. Gilman's friends—showing that Gilman the patriot of a few years ago, and Gilman the candidate and semi-secessionist of to-day, are very dissimilar personages.

The speech throughout was worthy of the occasion, and worthy of the young Patrick Henry of Minnesota.

**JACK HAMILTON'S "CONTRASTED MINISTERS"** gave two of their pleasing entertainments in our place—one on Saturday evening and one on last evening. We were present on Saturday evening, and were delighted with their songs and comic delineations. A crowd of bullies, however, forced themselves into the hall, abusing and mistreating the door-keeper in the most outrageous manner, and insulted and disturbed the audience during the rest of the evening by their drunken yells and laughter. One old intoxicated seafarer, who sat near the door, was eliminated for making too much noise, but the rowdies who forced the door-keeper from his place while they passed in a gang of their friends, were not interfered with.

We remember, a few weeks ago, at a McCallan club meeting in the same hall, how one of our "boys in blue" was trampled down stairs by the infuriated clamors for free speech, for remarking, when asked to subscribe his name to their peace-mongering constitution, "O, h—l, this little mac business is played out—I'm going to vote for Old Abe."

It depends a little, you see, whose or it is gored, with these fellows who feel so lustily for free speech—that is, whether the free speech exactly coincides with their views or not.

**ATTEMPT AT ARSON.**—An attempt was made one day last week by an Irish woman named Mrs. Kent to set fire to a neighbor's house in Dulcombe's Addition during the temporary absence of the occupants and owners. Mrs. Kent had formerly lived in the house which has been for sale a long time, and she had along pretended to be anxious to purchase it; but the owner after giving her the refusal of the property for a long time, and failing, after some attempts to close a bargain with her, finally disposed of the property to another party at a small advance above the price at which he had offered it to Mrs. Kent.

The proceeding was considered by the aggrieved Mrs. Kent as outrageous to the last degree, and she proposed to take summary vengeance upon the former owner by setting fire to the house.

She was seen by people living near, to enter the house, and a few moments later, a light was seen at the window and upon the neighbors rushing to the spot, she was seen to escape by the back window, and on entering the house, it was found that she had applied a match to a feather bed, which was, however, soon extinguished. The would-be incendiary was arrested and in default of \$300 bail, was taken to St. Paul for safe keeping.

It is fortunate that this desperate attempt was discovered in time, as other and more valuable buildings were near—among them the fine residence of Mr. Kattenburg—and would have been involved in the conflagration.

**RETURNS OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.**—The Eighth regiment reached Fort Snelling on Saturday. The regiment is said to be under marching orders to go South immediately. No fortunes have been granted to the men as yet, although we noticed a few of the boys of Company C in town yesterday, who had taken a farewell for a few hours.

**FIRST SNOW.**—A slight sprinkle of snow fell yesterday morning, the first of the season. It rapidly disappeared, however, and the day proved delightfully pleasant.

**HONEY.**—The Taylor Falls Reporter, says that a large amount of honey of the finest quality has been brought into that place.

**REGISTER YOUR NAMES.**—All newcomers in this place should see to it at once that their names are registered.

**ST. PAUL ADVERTISEMENTS.**—We present our readers in this issue with a number of new advertisements from some of the leading business houses of St. Paul.

**POLLOCK, DONALDSON, & OGDEN** call attention to an improved style of clothes wringer, said to be superior to any thing ever before in market. They have a large supply of them on hand and propose to undersell all competitors. Every wringer is warranted.

**MICHAEL BROS.** present their card, calling attention to their stock of Pianos, Melodions, Organs, Drums, Fifes, Band Instruments, etc., etc. This is the only house in the State where you can find at all times, a complete assortment of sheet music and musical instruments of every description. It is an old and reliable house—having been established in 1858. They can furnish any musical instrument desired at Manufacturers' prices, with a complete guarantee that it is in every respect as represented. If you want any thing in their line, go and see them.

**C. L. GRANT**, at No. 113 Third street, Union Block, would be understood as claiming to keep on hand a very promising and varied stock of STOVES, which he would be pleased to have our Stillwater people call in and take a look at. He has also an immense stock of General Hardware. Drop in and take a look at his establishment.

**MR. C. PRATT**, corner Third and Robert streets, keeps every thing in the Harness and Saddlery line, Trunks, Valises, Henry's and Ballard's rifles, Pistols, etc. See his advertisement.

**C. D. STROSS**, an extensive dealer in Hardware, Stoves of all kinds, Tinware, etc., at No. 123 Third street, desires to attract attention to his establishment and to his large stock of goods. We can recommend it to our friends as a good place to call.

**JAMES DAVENPORT**, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 299 Third street above the Postoffice, keeps a very fine and very large assortment of Books of all kinds, Wall Paper, Photographic Albums, and every thing usually kept in a first-class Bookstore.

He is selling at very low rates.

**C. P. PRATT**, at No. 107, Third street, presents his card to our readers as Wholesale dealer in Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. We can testify that it's a good place to drop in as you are passing, and **ALEX. BYER**, who "tends out" for the establishment, is a "sound man." If any our Stillwater friends call, Alex. just show them some of that same kind.

**H. C. BURBANK & CO.**, on the Levee, are the heaviest wholesale dealers in the State. Their card will be found in another column.

### Some Items from the Indian Expedition.

From a private letter from a member of the 4th Minnesota Battery, we make some interesting extracts. Our readers are familiar with the general details of Sully's late battle with the Indians, but incidents which fell under the observation of the writer may prove of interest to our readers. Our correspondent, in his description of the battle, says:

"Our line of battle was over three miles long, and the fight was like all Indian fights—very scattering; fire and very uncertain where the next charge would be made."

Where the next charge would be made. Where the next charge would be made. Where the next charge would be made.

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horses to secure them at the picket ropes, and "fall in, fall in" was often repeated, and soon the dark lines of armed men, with hearts filled with stern resolve, and "ready for any fate," showed the impossibility of a surprise in that camp.

The enemy succeeded however in killing two men, privates in Co. D. 2nd Cavalry, capturing their arms and horses. One was shot with seven arrows, one of which penetrated six inches into his head.

Our loss, killed 4 wounded 15. Men who have been long in the army say—and I think with truth that the battle of Tah-kah-o-ku-ty was the most decisive battle ever fought, and great credit is due to the officers and men of Col. Thomas Brigade for their efficiency and good discipline, their coolness while under fire and their readiness to obey orders, and the cheerfulness with which they encountered fatigue, exposure and danger.

Company C. 8th Regiment Captain Folsom were detailed as Pioneers and in action for support of the 3d Minnesota Battery, and I can say that a braver or better set of men never shouldered a musket, and Stillwater may well feel proud of them.

All the dead of the enemy were buried with their dogs and goods.

We again reached Heart river July 31st, having traveled 173 miles, fought a battle, destroyed a large camp in six days. We started from this point west with the trains and struck the Fat-mah-mack-anata, a wild hill region where it seemed impossible for even a cat to travel, but trusting all to a Black Foot Indian, without accident. Here we were fired upon from the bluffs, but our assaults were soon driven back by a few shells from the Battery, and on the morning of Aug. 9th, as we were leaving the river by following up the bed of a stream so narrow that but one wagon could pass at a time, we for six hours the battle raged furiously. Every thing was hid in smoke and dust in the vicinity of the train and every exertion was necessary to prevent straggling.

The wild nature of the country, the hills and mountains hundreds of feet high, kept the Indians from a miss-step or the stumbling of a horse would precipitate the unfortunate one into eternity—helped to make the situation more terrible. But stoutly we drove the enemy before us which was done almost entirely by shells.

At dark the main force fell back, but skirmishing was kept up all night. No rest could be had by either man or animal, as everything that moved outside camp was sure to get a shot, and the loud roar of the 12 pounders, the screaming of the shells, as they described their fiery circles through the air, left but a small margin for sleep.

Early next morning the fight was renewed and lasted for three hours, the Indians charging and retreating each time falling back with their numbers reduced, and returning again to be punished and retreating again.

Their loss was heavy—250 being a low estimate of the number killed. Our loss killed none.

Wounded 10, our scout being one of the number.

We reached the Yellow Stone, Idaho Territory 160 miles from Heart river on the 12th, and found two steamers loaded with rations and forage for which we were suffering severely. The horses having been 48 hours without food and the men for some time on half rations.

In crossing the Yellow Stone we lost 19 men, 17 mules, and 6 wagons—most of the Idaho emigrants.

240 men have deserted and gone to the mines with their horses and arms. One steamer the Island City—has been sunk with fourteen hundred sacks of corn, a number of mules and wagons."

**MARRIED.** At Arcola, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. T. Boutwell, Mr. LOUIS E. TORINIS and Miss HELEN M. MOWER, daughter of John Mower, Esq.

**THE DROP HAS COME!** Down go the Prices!! Selling off to Close Business. House for Rent or Sale.

As the term of our copartnership expires by limitation in March next, and having fully determined to close out our present business, we have fixed the prices of our goods at such figures as to enable us to close out our whole stock in as short time as possible.

We have on hand a large stock of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HATS, CATS, GROCERIES, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES and MILLINERY GOODS, which we offer at very low prices.

Our house is for sale or rent; we will sell the property and stock to a person wishing to engage in business, upon good terms. We will sell for cash only from this date, as we wish to close all open accounts and to open no new ones.

October 18, 1864. LEVY & DANIEL.

**To Consumptives.** Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all throat and Lung affections, (free of charge), by sending their address to Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.—38m.

## FOR RENT.

A house, suitable for a large family, or a boarding house. Rent cheap. Enquire of H. R. MURDOCK or T. C. WALTON. Stillwater, Oct. 3, 1864.—44 2t

## To Whom it May Concern.

The Internal Revenue Law in regard to the stamping of Fictitious Matches will hereafter be strictly enforced. The amount of stamps required is one cent for each one hundred matches. A failure to affix the full amount of stamps is as much a violation of the law as an entire neglect to stamp. Dealers will please govern themselves accordingly. S. W. PUEBER, Asst. Asst. 5th Assessment Division, 3d District, Minn.—44 2t

## New Jewelry Store.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the people of Stillwater and vicinity that he has removed his Jewelry Store from Hudson to the city of Stillwater, where he intends to locate permanently.

He is prepared to clean and repair Clocks and Watches, repair Jewelry, Ac., in better and more durable manner than the same can be done this side of the St. Croix, or the East. Give me a call.

Shop on Main street, nearly opposite Westing & Torin's store.

**All Work Warranted!** A large assortment of Clocks always on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates. S. H. ILLINGWORTH. Stillwater, Oct. 4, 1864.—144t

**To the Young Ladies of Stillwater and Vicinity.** A young man who has fought and died for his country, wishes to open a correspondence with one or more young, intelligent ladies. Object—mutual improvement, and perhaps matrimony. All letters duly answered. Direct answers preferred. C. A. B. U. S. Bank Building—Care of U. S. Flag Ship—Port Royal, S. C. 44 2t

**SPECIAL NOTICES.** A Card to the Suffering.

SWALLOW two or three lozenges of "Buck's," "T. M. Bitters," "Sarsaparilla," "Nervous Antidote," "Doan's Kidney and Bladder Regulator," "Doan's Backache Remedy," "Doan's Catarrh Remedy," "Doan's Gonorrhea Remedy," "Doan's Stricture Remedy," "Doan's Urinary Remedy," "Doan's Prostatic Remedy," "Doan's Vesical Remedy," "Doan's Uterine Remedy," "Doan's Vaginal Remedy," "Doan's Menstrual Remedy," "Doan's Pains Remedy," "Doan's Drops Remedy," "Doan's Syrup Remedy," "Doan's Lotion Remedy," "Doan's Ointment Remedy," "Doan's Plaster Remedy," "Doan's Liniment Remedy," "Doan's Salve Remedy," "Doan's Balm Remedy," "Doan's Cream Remedy," "Doan's Butter Remedy," "Doan's Oil Remedy," "Doan's Wax Remedy," "Doan's Resin Remedy," "Doan's Gum Remedy," "Doan's Sugar Remedy," "Doan's Honey Remedy," "Doan's Syrup Remedy," "Doan's Lotion Remedy," "Doan's Ointment Remedy," "Doan's Plaster Remedy," "Doan's Liniment Remedy," "Doan's Salve Remedy," "Doan's Balm Remedy," "Doan's Cream Remedy," "Doan's Butter Remedy," "Doan's Oil Remedy," "Doan's Wax Remedy," 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# The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1864.

NUMBER 7

VOLUME 9.

The Stillwater Messenger.  
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY  
A. B. EASTON.  
OFFICE IN BERNHEIMER'S BLOCK.

TERMS:  
TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.  
RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
[12 lines, (100 words or less) constitute a square]  
One square, for one insertion, \$1.00  
Each additional insertion, 50 cents  
One-half square, 50 cents  
One-third square, 30 cents  
One-fourth square, 20 cents  
One-sixth square, 10 cents  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, \$5.00  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 6 months, \$3.00  
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 3 months, \$2.00  
Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until, either by written or verbal order, they shall be charged for, and payment exacted accordingly.  
Twelve cents per square will be charged for each change of advertisement.  
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIVERY, SALE & BOARDING STABLE.  
Webster & Mantor,  
SOUTH OF THE SAWYER HOUSE  
SECOND STREET,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

ADAM MARTY,  
(SUCCESSOR TO WEBSTER BROS.)  
House, Sign & Carriage Painter  
GRAINING, GLAZING & GILDING.  
DONE TO ORDER.  
SHOP AT THE OLD STAND.  
Second street, south of Chestnut.  
1862-1872.

A. H. DODD,  
(SUCCESSOR TO D. W. ARNSTEIN & CO.)  
Commission, Storage and  
FORWARDING MERCHANT.  
DEALER IN  
Salt, Hides and Grain,  
STILLWATER, MINN.

D. C. HANES,  
Stillwater, Minn.  
HANKS & JENKS,  
RAFT PILOTS.

Will contract to deliver Logs and Lumber at any point on the Mississippi river between St. Paul and Stillwater and Memphis, Tenn. Will also buy and sell Logs, on commission.  
1848 Stillwater, Minn.

J. K. REINER, M. D.  
Physician and Surgeon,  
STILLWATER, MINN.  
1862-1863.

Wm. M. McCLUER,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
Office in Murdoch Bros. Block,  
Chestnut street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
OFFICE IN GREENEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,  
Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,  
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,  
CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF  
a building occupied by Proctor & Bro.  
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
We will pay particular attention to the prosecution of soldiers claims for pensions, back pay and bounties before the department at Washington.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.  
Stillwater, April 30, 1864.

M. S. WILLARD,  
FURNITURE DEALER,  
ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household  
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

WESTING & TORINUS,  
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and the St. Croix Valley to examine their  
New Goods and Prices.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,  
DENTIST  
Office on Third Street, first building West of  
St. Paul, MINNESOTA.

A. VAN VORHES,  
GENERAL LAND AGENT,  
Will select land for Emigrants, locate  
land and attend to all business connected  
with a General Land Agency. Office opposite  
the Post Office.

Julius Bauer & Co.  
Julius Bauer & Co.  
WAREHOUSES,  
200 South Clark and 89 Washington Streets,  
Chicago, Illinois.  
Manufacturers and Importers of  
Musical Instruments,  
STRINGS, VIOLINS,  
DRUMS, ACCORDEONS,  
CLARINETS, GUITARS,  
Brass Instruments,  
AND OTHER MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Having a connection with Manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, we are prepared to furnish DEALERS, BANDS AND INDIVIDUALS, with every article in this line, at the LOWEST MANUFACTURER'S prices.  
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR  
PIANO FORTES,  
PIANO FORTES,  
OF THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS:  
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore,  
BOARDMAN & GRAY, Albany,  
A. H. GALE & CO., New York,  
GUTHRIE & CO., " "  
HINE & SON, " "

Princo's Melodeons,  
Princo's Melodeons.  
Organs and Harmoniums,  
Organs and Harmoniums.  
DEALERS IN  
Piano Stools, Sprades, &c.

We have the largest and best assortment of PIANOS IN THE CITY, which for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, Beauty of Finish, and the many improvements, are unequalled. As to the reliability of execution, in our possession is the celebrated Steinway & Sons' grand piano, made in the city of New York, and which is the most perfect and beautiful instrument in the country. All instruments of our manufacture have the full iron frame, and are guaranteed for five years.

Wholesale Dealers will find it to their advantage to call on us, as we are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. We are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch. We are enabled to fill all orders with dispatch.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,  
Julius Bauer & Co.,  
200 South Clark and 89 Washington Streets.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.  
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY  
At their organization intended to do a strictly  
TEA business, but as they had some customers  
who wished to be supplied from first hands  
with Coffee, as well as Tea, and as their Tea  
Factor was possessed of information relative  
to a Coffee which could be furnished at a moderate price and give universal satisfaction,  
they have added a large roasting apparatus to  
their establishment and give large orders for  
importation. This Coffee is called the "French  
Breakfast and Dinner Coffee." Coffee dealers  
will receive full particulars in a circular letter  
by sending their address to the  
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,  
New York, 35 & 37 Vesey St., N. Y.

FISH'S  
LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.  
BOILING - FRYING - STEWING - STERILIZING -  
WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. \* \* \*  
F. Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. \* \* \* The utility of it is unquestionable; a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers. \* \* \* Scientific American.

For family use, hospital, tent, barracks, pleasure, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. \* \* \* *Health's Journal of Health.*

I have used the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. \* \* \* *Id. Coal Oil Circular.*

An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. \* \* \* one important point is the saving in cost. \* \* \* *N. Y. Evening Post.*

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS.  
CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS.  
THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

THE UNION ATTACHMENT.  
To be attached to a common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which water may be boiled, and Food Cooked.  
Also, arranged to support a shake.

BERRY FAMILY & NEEDS ONE  
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,  
No. 206 Pearl St. N. Y.  
AGENTS WANTED.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.  
The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of Rhoads & Perro, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHAS. H. RHODES,  
JOSEPH PERRO.  
Stillwater, Aug. 8, 1864--49-46

LASTERS--  
FOR COAL OIL.  
Without a chimney--a capital article, and cheap, by  
CARL & CO.

A TERRIBLE SCENE AT SEA.  
A Ship Among the Icebergs.

On her last voyage from Australia to Liverpool, the Australian packet Royal Standard, narrowly escaped destruction by contact with an enormous iceberg off Cape Horn. The following graphic narrative from the pen of one of the passengers, is published in the English papers:

"I was very recently a passenger from Australia to Liverpool, on board one of the noblest ships, the Royal Standard, belonging to the celebrated 'White Star' line packets. We were upwards of three hundred adults on board, exclusive of the Captain, officers, stewards and seventy-one crew, and had a cargo of three thousand bales of wool and £120,000 worth of gold. After the genial intertropical climate of the antipodes, we rapidly approached 'the Horn,' when the weather became intensely cold. Morning, noon and night groups of passengers huddled or crept round the huge funnel of our ship, for we were an auxiliary crew, to gather a little extra warmth. On Sunday, April 3d, latitude 56 deg. south, longitude 149 deg. west, we saw the first iceberg, and a beautiful sight it was.

Monday, April 4th, opened with thick, hazy weather and a good breeze, before which we were going without steam, ten knots an hour, apprehensive of no danger. Suddenly we ran into a dense fog and almost immediately one of the double look-outs gave the alarm. 'Broken water ahead!' and almost immediately after, 'Ice on the starboard bow!' At that moment I was writing the news-paper I conducted on board in the engineer's mess room; but hearing the noise and the ominous cry, 'Hein! hein! a-sea-board!' I rushed on deck, and looking over the bulwarks saw, to my horror, an immense mountain of ice towering far above our main-top-gallant mast, which was 200 feet above the water line and so close to us that any man could have jumped on to it.

"All hands were immediately summoned on deck, and everything done to prevent what now appeared inevitable--a collision between our ship and the iceberg. The yards were trimmed, the sails adjusted, and everything done to prevent this fearful catastrophe, but in vain. The monster mountain of ice drew nearer and nearer to us, and we drifted nearer and nearer to it. At length the inevitable collision between our ship and the iceberg occurred. The yards were trimmed, the sails adjusted, and everything done to prevent this fearful catastrophe, but in vain. The monster mountain of ice drew nearer and nearer to us, and we drifted nearer and nearer to it. At length the inevitable collision between our ship and the iceberg occurred.

"The scene on deck was now indescribable. Loudly were the orders passed fore and aft to the hands, and as heartily obeyed to adjust the yards and trim the ship's sails to help her to surge ahead of the iceberg, many of the passengers, rendering good service in this emergency.

Under the forecastle deck were gathered groups of men, pale, silent, awe-struck. Two strong, stalwart men had hold of my hands, and their cheeks, cried for mercy. Between decks women and children were loud in their passionate cries, and in the intermediate was a widow, with five children, in the agony of woe, expecting his and their immediate destruction. Still the worst was not come; again the ship's yards crunched into the iceberg; where I stood, I looked up and saw that this mountain of ice actually overhung the ship, standing then 600 feet out of water. There were two large fissures running from the top to a considerable way down, and as the ship rolled over I feared the yards would go into one of the fissures. Had they done so their fate would have brought down tons of ice that would have sent us to the bottom in a moment. We were spared this doom, but the next instant the fore-top-gallant mast, jibboom, foretop-sail yard, studding sail boom, and all their gear went at the next crunch, tearing and splitting the ribs to ribbons. At the same time over the forecastle deck came rolling vast torrents of water, flooding the decks and creating a fresh source of danger. The Royal Standard was now all but a helpless log, crippled and dismantled; she presented a most pitiable appearance, and with her masts, yards, chains and ropes all hanging over and dangling about in the most dangerous confusion, the marvel was that no one was seriously injured, if not killed.

"Still the worst had not come, and but for the amazing strength of her iron hull all on board must have gone down to the bottom, leaving no record of their fate behind them. Bodily the ship drifted up against the berg, her whole side coming violently into contact with it, and--quote from the ship's log, lest my account should be regarded as the natural exaggeration of a husband's fears--'smashed the starboard life-boat, carried away the bumpkin, stove in all the starboard bulwarks, stove in the starboard quarter in several places; also the Captain's cabin, and sent the chronometers flying about,

lifting the poop-deck beams one foot, thus damaging all the cabins, and with another crash, split our upper plate amidships and did other sundry damage. At this moment total destruction seemed inevitable; but as the ship slowly forged ahead under main and foretopsails hope still remained. At last the end of the berg came in view, and we forged clear. The berg appeared to be entirely enveloped in a dense fog, and about five hundred feet high. We passed along about half a mile of it, and from the time of seeing it to clearing it, it was about half an hour. "So far the ship's log. 'Half an hour' yet what a half hour! Who can tell the agony, the suspense, the wild and all but frantic emotions that were crowded into that thirty minutes? Beyond the noise of our ship's wreck knocking about and the orders given to the men, all was silence after the first wild cry of terror and dismay.

"Pale and trembling men gazed, first at the iceberg; then at the ship presenting a picture most desolate, and then at each other; many shook hands and bade each other good bye; and all stood, expecting a certain watery grave. For myself, I was too stunned and startled to feel excited; I seemed incapable of any feeling but that of dumb amazement. Not a tear came to my relief, not a word escaped my lips. Wife and children I felt I should never see any more; and so holding a fellow passenger's hand, I calmly awaited the awful moment, the summons to which had come so unexpectedly, and under such fearful circumstances. Meanwhile the captain was shouting to the boatswain, 'Do you see the end of the berg? Again for all our safety lay in our speedily gaining open sea. At length, after many times, 'not yet, sir,' he said. 'Yes, sir, close by; and in another minute we had passed our enemy and were in open sea once more. Three loud cheers passed fore and aft, and again we shook each other by the hand and thanked God for our deliverance. The saloon passengers immediately held a special religious service, and so did the intermediate and storeroom; these services were continued daily till our arrival in Liverpool."

The Soldiers and Little Mac.  
From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 12.

A Mr. Griswold, Esq., formerly of the Times of this city, tells the following story which is too good to be lost. It fully illustrates the feeling of the soldiers in regard to the peaceful warrior who heads the Democratic Presidential ticket.

"I had a little in the straw business coming from Louisville the other day. There were a number of soldiers on the train, war-worn veterans from Atlanta, going home on furlough. I had often heard of the magnificent effect produced upon soldiers through the bare mention of 'Little Mac,' and I determined to test it. I approached one of the veterans, warily, for I was unarmed, and he had two canes and a sling, and opened conversation upon the equinoctial election, drifting naturally enough into the Presidential storm. At length I mentioned the name of McClellan. The effect was like magic. His cheeks suffused with a glow of genuine enthusiasm, his eye glistened with a noble pride, his form dilated, he dropped his crutches, and the war-worn, diseased soldier seemed restored to health and strength through the inspiration of McClellan's name. I grasped him cordially by the hand.

—Gen. Fitz John Porter, who was Gen. Patterson's Chief of Staff, and who has since been found guilty by a court martial of treasonable disobedience of orders and refusal to fight at the second battle of Bull Run, whereby Gen. Pope was defeated, and who was therefore cashiered from the army, is a thick-and-thin supporter of McClellan. Porter is very popular at the South and the tory London Times thinks him a great General.

—General Patterson who in flagrant defiance of his orders turned his army from fighting or holding Jo. Johnson's rebel force in the Shenandoah near Winchester, marching it back toward Maryland, and so allowing Johnston to hurry his troops to join Beauregard at Manassas, and thus defeat the Union army at Bull Run, is a zealous supporter of McClellan. All such treacherous Copperheads are.

One of the "things not generally known," even to literary men, is that the world-famed Peter Parley, to whom children have so much reason to be grateful, is Mr. W. Tegg, an English Publisher. The disclosure has been only lately made.

At Phenixville, the other night, sitting in a tavern, was a jovial corps of jokers. B-- among the rest and each was trying to outdo the other in heavy lies. One of the crowd had the greatest father out. "He was so spry that he could balance a twenty foot ladder over his head and run up one side of it, over the top and down the other, before it fell."

"I have seen my father," said-- "many a time, take a forty foot ladder run up to the top of it, catch it by the top round, whirl it up another length several places; also the Captain's cabin, and sent the chronometers flying about,

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THE PARSON'S COURTSHIP.  
BY THEOPHILE TILTON.

I know a tale of olden time,  
And this, to fill an idle day,  
I fashion into idle rhyme,  
And all who care to read it may.

The autumn leaves were all afloat,  
And so, in autumn-time of life,  
A parson's heart was tinged the same  
With holy fire to wed a wife.

He got the saddle on his mare,  
To go the way his heart inclined,  
But wore a sober look and air,  
As one who had a troubled mind.

In riding past the graveyard gate  
He saw the graves were overfilled with tears,  
For there he saw the slab of state  
Where lay his wife of other years.

She used to say it wronged the dead  
To wed again above a grave;  
The words kept running in his head,  
And such bewilderment they gave.

As through the ranks of golden rod  
He wound his way to Prospect Hill,  
He humbly asked Almighty God  
To grant a token of His will.

The parson's vision cleared by prayer,  
His duty grew as clear as light;  
And duty never looks so fair  
As seen by prayer illumined sight.

Already had he fixed his choice:  
For every Sunday in the choir  
He heard the Widow Churchill's voice  
Until she grew his heart's desire.

A woman pure of soul was she,  
By sorrow purified the more;  
Whose wedded mate was lost to see  
Now nearly twenty years before.

The parson's passion, unconfessed,  
Like smouldering fire within him burned,  
Which evermore the widow guessed,  
Or haply it had been returned.

With hazel whip the mare was switched,  
And onward to the rocky road,  
And underneath a tree was hitched  
At Captain Churchill's old abode.

The dame was busy sifting flour,  
Nor heard the coming till he said,  
"Be praise to that Almighty Power  
Who giveth man his daily bread."

The widow, caught by such a guest  
In just her busy-woolsey gown,  
Instead of in her Sunday best,  
Drooped bashfully her eyelids down.

Then spoke her sister to her face,  
"I have a solemn word to say,  
Where's not a word of heavenly grace,  
So, Widow Churchill, let us pray!"

Devoutly did the couple kneel--  
The parson at the rocking wheel--  
The widow at the spinning wheel--  
And thus the burden of the prayer:

He mourned for uncommitted sin,  
Implored a prayer for mankind,  
And craved that grace would enter in  
And sweetly move the widow's mind.

Then, rising from his prayerful knees,  
"I years to take a wife," he said,  
"And, loving thee--if God shall please,  
Nor thou refuse, we twain will wed!"

The widow started with surprise  
[For women old are women still],  
But answered, lifting not her eyes,  
"I seek to know the heavenly will."

The heavenly will was plain indeed,  
He pointed to a fiery rock,  
"I have a message from the dead,  
For love is not a human need."

Of young alone, but aged folk,  
While yet the asters were in bloom  
There came a throng from far and near,  
To wish the joy of bride and groom.

That night, beside the bridal-bed,  
Up spoke the bride in tender tone,  
"I have a message from the dead,  
And time has come to make it known."

"The years are twelve this very day,  
Si nee she thinks the time is mine,  
The night before she passed away,  
Requiescent to me written line:

"To thee, O friend of all my life,  
That should be wed another wife,  
If thou art true, I rest content."

He gazed upon the well-known hand,  
Thought backward of the bygone years  
Thought forward of the heavenly land,  
And answered not a word for tears.

A hallowed honeymoon they passed,  
And younger grew in growing old,  
Till, sweetly fading at last,  
They left the tale that I have told.

Suggestions for the Draft.

Since the authority has discovered that men who are drafted and are unfit for soldiers, may yet be made to serve their country as hospital nurses and in various other capacities, I have reflected deeply upon the subject, and am at length enabled to submit the following suggestions, which the government is at liberty to adopt or reject as it pleases.

It is well-known fact that blind men have the sense of a touch more finely developed than those that can see. Draft a few regiments of blind men to feel the position and strength of the enemy.

No exemptions granted on the ground that they "can't see it."

Blind men and lame men might be drafted together, the blind men to go into battle carrying the lame on their back.

"Call you that backing your friends?"—Shak.

Men who have lost one or even both of their arms, should no longer be exempted. The government is prepared to arm any quantity of men on the shortest possible notice.

Idiot should not be debarred the privilege of saving their country, in the ranks when we have so many among our generals.

Draft all the lunatic asylums--the madder men get the better they fight.

Dumb men ought to make the most servicable soldiers; as they can't cry "quarter," their motto must be, "no surrender."

It is so absurd to exempt fat men, they are so well calculated to fill up the depleted ranks of the army. If you want to exhaust the enemy by precipitating upon them large bodies of troops, let fat men be drafted by all means.

Confirmed drunkards have been objected to because they are not so anxious to whip the enemy as they are to have the enemy treat. A regiment of them armed with rifle whiskey and sustained by a battery of delirium tremens, would do great execution--to somebody.

I have not heretofore favored the idea of drafting the other sex, but a brigade of old maids would be certainly useful in repulsing the enemy. They are sometimes good in an attack.

By all means draft Congressmen, they might do a little good in the army, and they are of no possible good where they are.

Conscript all lawyers--their Changer would be most disastrous to the enemy. (This is new.)

Mr. M.--of a certain town in Vermont, is not distinguished for liberality, either of purse or opinion.

His ruling passion is a fear of being cheated. He once bought a cake of tallow at a country store for ten cents.

On breaking it in pieces at home a large cavity was found in the centre. This he considered a terrible disclosure of cupidity on the part of a professional friend.

He drove furiously back to the store, entering in great excitement, bearing the tallow, exclaiming:

"Here, you rascal, you have cheated me! Do you call that an honest cake of tallow? It is hollow, and there isn't near so much as it appears to be. I want you to make it right!"

"Certainly," replied the merchant, "I'll make it all right; I didn't know the cake was hollow. Let me see--you paid me ten cents per pound."

Now, Mr. M.--, how much do you suppose the hole weighs?

Old Sweethearts.

It is pleasant to meet old friends, but exceedingly trying to meet an old sweetheart. Lavender is not more "trying" so much as it appears to be. 'Twas in life's early forenoon that you knew her, when existence wore nice new clothes, dyed in the establishment of the rainbow.

You quoted poetry to her by the hour, took moonlight strolls and drives, and quoted various little things addressed to night's luminary by the poets, which you found in the "Dictionary of Poetical Quotations," and committed to memory after hours of painful study.

She was in raptures, and said you had such a memory--you remembered everything you read. You wore Byronic collars on those days, cultivated a raven moustache, for which you were called to the hair-dyer, spent a good deal of time on your hair which was inclined to curl, and was mildly given to gin and water.

Sweetheart used to chide you for the latter habit, but it was evidence to you that you wouldn't be the romantic hero that you was, without a little dissipation, so you never "got a medal."

You wrote unutterable poetry in her album, and gave her your miniature in a crimson velvet case. You dreamed away hours in building atmospheric country-seats, in which your sweetheart and you were the only residents, with nothing to do but wander amid flowery paths and quote from those impractical writers styled poets.

"Years have outstretched their shadowy wings between." You didn't marry sweetheart, somehow, and life with its stern realities drove all thoughts of her from your mind. You are brought together again unexpectedly, and memory, expert telegraph operator that she is, puts you in instant communication with olden times.

Sweetheart has faded of course and so have you. As you doff your hat in salutation, you read a surprise in her look, and then you remember that your hair don't curl any more; the cares of life have ploughed furrows in your "Greenland forehead" as she delighted once to call it, and Time, with his scythe, has moved away quite a clearing on the top of your head.

You haven't an empty hair-dye bottle even to remind her of her from your mind. You are brought together again unexpectedly, and memory, expert telegraph operator that she is, puts you in instant communication with olden times.

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# STILLWATER MESSENGER

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

## STILLWATER:

Tuesday, - - October 25, 1864

## UNION PRESIDENTIAL TICKET, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT:  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

## CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

For Representative in Congress,  
**IGNATIUS DONNELLY,**

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,

Chief Justice,

**THOMAS WILSON,**

Associate Justices,

**S. J. R. McMillan,**

**JOHN M. BERRY,**

For Presidential Electors,

**CHARLES H. LINDSEY,**

**JOHN G. BETTZ,**

**J. N. MURDOCK,**

**J. W. MORFORD.**

For Judge of District Court,

**CHARLES McCURE.**

## LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

For Senator,

**JOHN McKUSICK.**

For Representatives,

**L. J. STARK,**

**ANSELL SMITH,**

**L. A. HUNTOON.**

For Judge of Probate,

**H. R. MURDOCK.**

For County Auditor,

**RUDOLPH LEHMICKE.**

For County Commissioners,

**3d Dist.—ARIAL ELDRIDGE.**

**4th Dist.—L. A. HUNTOON.**

**5th Dist.—BERKMAN WINANT.**

## Forty-Five Million Seven-Thirty-Three Subscribers.

The subscription to this popular loan are now over forty-five million dollars, and they continue to come in at the rate of about a million a day. The public are satisfied that there are no other investments so profitable as U. S. securities. While nearly all the hundreds of millions of miscellaneous stocks sold in the New York market have been declining for several weeks (in many instances twenty-five per cent), Government stocks have remained firm; and while lenders loan very sparingly, and at high rates, on the best mercantile paper, they have plenty of money to lend on Government paper, at as low rates as ever. While the Government needs the people's money and pays for it at the highest possible consideration besides, and that is, safely.

## Another Glorious Victory in the Shenandoah.

The gallant Sheridan has won another signal victory over the rebels under Longstreet. The attack was made by the enemy at midnight, heavy columns of men having been massed behind the hills on the opposite side of Cedar Creek, near which the battle was fought. Our pickets were driven in or captured by the impetuous and sudden onset of the rebels, and the slumbering camps of our soldiers completely surprised. Many prisoners were taken by the enemy and about 90 pieces of artillery. Gen. Sheridan was at Winchester, on his way back from Washington, heard the cannonading, and hurried to the field of battle. He comprehended, at a glance, the true state of affairs, and with that rare quality which he possesses, of snatching victory from the jaws of defeat, he immediately reorganized his forces, and changed the aspect of affairs, and turned the tide of battle so rapidly tending toward a disastrous defeat into a glorious victory.

Sheridan, in his report, states that he has captured over 1,600 prisoners and 50 cannons besides wagons and ambulances in great numbers and that his cavalry are in hot pursuit of the flying rebels. Three rebel generals are wounded: Ramsour, Lomax and Campell. General Ramsour who commanded a division in the rebel army, was taken prisoner, and has since died. Prisoners captured say that Longstreet lost three-fourths of his artillery.

Our loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners is estimated at 5,000. Col. James Thorburn, commanding a division of Crook's command was killed; Colonel Howard Kitchen, commanding a brigade was severely wounded, but refused to leave the field.

"I thank God that I have never voted or given a dollar in support of the war, or in payment of Abolition soldiers!" *[George A. Penickton.]*

## A Cloud of Gallant Witnesses.

Gen. McClellan's cause is supposed now to be on trial, and the strongest testimony, and that having the most weight, comes from our armies in the field. The evidence of our noblest soldiers and of our most daring and gallant officers, whose names will live immortal in the history of a regenerated country, is unanimous as to the proper means to be employed in bringing about, what all parties so earnestly desire—peace. Men who, for over three years, have braved hardships, and wounds and death to save their country, can not possibly now prove so base as to vote for its surrender into the hands of its would-be destroyers upon the very eve of victory.

The opinions of the following able and gallant generals upon the great issues before the people at this time, seem to possess a remarkable similarity, and although many of them do not endorse all the acts of the present administration, yet in the language of one of them they "regard any Administration that will energetically prosecute the war as preferable to one that is in favor of an armistice and a convocation of the States—until the States in rebellion have laid down their arms."

General United States Grant, the Lieutenant-General, commanding the armies of the Union, the hero of Donnellson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and the campaign against Richmond, declares that the "corner stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out," and says to his peace friends at the North that if they "expect peace from separation they are much mistaken." It would be but the beginning of war," and the last and only hope of the rebels is the election of a peace candidate. Gen. Grant has always been claimed as a Democrat.

Major-General Tecumseh Sherman is commander-in-chief of the grand army in Georgia.

He is also a Democrat, but the most radical of radicals. He heartily endorses the confiscation policy; for not long since, he confiscated a whole city, Atlanta. In a late letter he says:

"I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army."

In a letter to Major R. M. Sawyer, commanding at Huntsville, Gen. Sherman declares that when the people of the South "persist too long in hostility, it may be best policy and right would banish them and appropriate their lands to a more loyal and useful population."

Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, the hero of the battles of luka, Corinth, Murfreesboro, and the campaign against Chattanooga, although formerly a Democrat, is an earnest anti-slavery man. He was the first general to publicly express himself in favor of allowing soldiers to vote.

Admiral Farragut, the great naval hero of the age is an earnest supporter of the Administration.

Major-General Hooker, often termed the "Ney" of the army sometimes called "Fighting Joe Hooker," declares that, but for McClellan, Richmond might have been taken. In a speech in New York, not long since, he said "There are no Copperheads in the army; the soldiers will fight well, and they will vote well, too."

Major-General Kearny, a gallant and chivalrous officer, who lost his life at the battle of Chancellorsville, declared his belief that McClellan was either a traitor or a coward.

Major-General McCall, a life-long Democrat is a staunch supporter of the Administration, and in favor of the reelection of Abraham Lincoln.

Major-General Butler, an able and distinguished Breckenridge Democrat, is in favor of using any honorable means for putting down this rebellion. He is accordingly hated by the Copperheads at the North as by the rebels at the South.

And so on through the whole noble list of Generals who have won everlasting fame in this war by their heroic deeds.

Major-Generals Wool, Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, Burnside, author of the arrest of Vandaligham, Sickles, Dix, John A. Logan, the gallant corps commander under McPherson, A. J. Smith, J. M. Schofield, Sheridan, Casey, Heintzelman, Sumner, Hancock, McClelland, Cochrane, Thomas Francis Meagher, Banks, Franklin, Rosseau, Seymour all endorse the nomination of President Lincoln.

Major. Gens. Warren, Ord, Wright, Birney, Smith, Gilmore, and every corps commander in the army of the Potomac, are opposed to the election of General McClellan.

Major. Gen. Humphreys, [chief engineer under Gen. McClellan.] Major. Generals Mott, Gregg, Torbert, Graham, Hunt and Prince, who were once devoted partisans of Gen. McClellan, are now opponents of his election.

Nearly every general officer in our armies in Virginia and Georgia is a known opponent of the election of McClellan, while the rank and file are, with extremely rare exceptions, against him.

The only generals undoubtedly in favor of Gen. McClellan are the distinguished generals Fitz John Porter, Geo. W. Morgan, and Gen. Naglee. Finally, the most important witness against Gen. McClellan is Gen. McClellan himself.

## The Seven-Thirties—What are they?

From Harper's Magazine.

We trust that a large portion of our readers have pondered the Appeal of Mr. Fessenden, our new Secretary of the Treasury. The purport of it is that the People of the United States, acting as a body through their agent the Government, wish individuals to lend them two hundred millions of dollars for three years, at seven and three-tenths per cent. annual interest, payable every six months. For this they offer Treasury Notes—that is, in reality, notes drawn and endorsed by every man in the country. The loan is wanted for a great national purpose, to offset which every man unless he be a traitor at heart if not in act, is solemnly pledged.

The Appeal is addressed not merely to a few great capitalists, but also to the many whose aggregate means constitute the mass of the wealth of the land. The notes upon which this loan is asked are from \$50 upward. Every man who has fifty dollars can take part in this loan. Apart from patriotism and the duty which all owe to their country, no investment is so desirable as this.

It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,150,000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent, or an average of 12.6 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a loan has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will every where be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about

eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th) thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?

Brown's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

—The intelligent voter finds something suggestive in the fact that the electoral ticket for Mr. Lincoln is headed by Edward Everett in Massachusetts, Daniel Dickinson in New York, Thomas Cunningham in Pennsylvania, and David Todd in Ohio—all eminent names, and all of them men who opposed Mr. Lincoln in 1860. These are distinguished representatives, simply of a great host of citizens whose patriotism has obliged to take the side of Mr. Lincoln, against an opposition which carried its party passion to the extent of disloyalty and treason.

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It is secure. Every dollar of every man's property is pledged for the punctual payment of the interest, and of the debt when due. The security is increasing in value. For some years before the war we were earning 1000 millions a year more than we spent. During the three years of the war, owing to the high prices and constant demand for labor, we have earned more than ever before. No man who could or would work has been idle; and, except for the war, we have spent less than before. The total valuation of the property of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was \$16,150,000,000, of which \$10,957,448,956 was in the Loyal States. This valuation, according to the usual rule of assessment, was not more than two-thirds of the actual cash value of the property. The increase of property in the Loyal States during the last ten years was over 126 per cent, or an average of 12.6 per cent. per annum. In three years of the war we of the United States have earned 3000 millions more than we have spent apart from the war. The cost of the war may be down at 2000 millions. Deducting this from our net earnings, the People who are security for this loan are 1000 millions richer to-day than they were when the war broke out.

No other investment can be so easily convertible. The man who has a Treasury note for \$50, or \$100, or \$1000, can turn it into money more readily, and upon better terms, than if it were invested upon bond and mortgage, or in railroad stocks.

The interest offered is higher than can be realized from any other safe and convertible investment. It is, moreover, readily collectable when due. To each note are affixed five "coupons," or interest tickets, due at the expiration of each successive half-year. The holder of a loan has simply to cut off one of these coupons, present it to the nearest bank or Government Agency, and receive his interest; the note itself need not be presented at all. Or a coupon thus payable will every where be equivalent, when due, to money.

Thus, while this loan presents great advantages to large capitalists, it offers special inducements to those who wish to make a safe and profitable investment of small savings. It is in every way the best Savings Bank; for every institution of this kind must somehow invest its deposits profitably in order to pay interest and expenses. They will invest largely in this loan, as the best investment. But from the gross interest which they receive they must deduct largely for the expenses of the bank. Their usual rate of interest allowed to depositors is 5 per cent. upon sums over \$500. The person who invests directly with Government will receive almost 50 per cent. more. Thus the man who deposits \$1000 in a private Savings Bank receives 50 dollars a year interest; if he deposits the same sum in this National Savings bank he receives 73 dollars. For those who wish to find a safe, convenient, and profitable means of investing the surplus earnings which they have reserved for their old age or for the benefit of their children, there is nothing which presents so many advantages as this National Loan.

It is convertible into a six per cent. gold-bearing bond. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of 7.30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about

eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (Aug. 12th) thus making the real rate of interest over ten per cent.; and besides, to make the inducement even greater, Congress by special act exempts its Treasury notes from state and municipal taxation. Could Shylock ask more? Was patriotism ever so liberally rewarded?

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